

★ COLUBRID ★ SUPPLIES CHECKLIST

We LOVE helping you select the things you need to keep your pet healthy and we want you to be successful.

THANK YOU for keeping it LOCAL and shopping at B&B Pet Stop.

Join our **FREE Rewards Club program** and get **FREE FOOD FASTER!**

10% OFF Complete Kit

Purchase ALL items from top portion of this Supplies Checklist and save 10% on everything! (excludes sale items)
10% kit discount also applies to regular-priced "suggestions" when you purchase all items from the top portion.

ITEM	PLU#	DESCRIPTION	PRICE
Cage			
Cage Top			
Water Bowl			
Reflector Dome			
Heat Light/Emitter			
Thermometer (x2)			
Hygrometer			
Bedding/Substrate			
Hiding Place			
SUGGESTIONS:			
Snake			
Extra Hiding Place			
Under Tank Heater			
Decoration			
Driftwood			

KREWE MEMBER: _____

This estimate is valid for 14 days from this date: ____ / ____ / ____

CHOOSE YOUR PET CAREFULLY!

14 Day 50/50 Guarantee

NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS, **WE** take half the responsibility and **YOU** take half the responsibility.

Bring the pet (and your receipt) back within **14 days** and get a **STORE CREDIT** for **HALF** the purchase price.



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COLUBRID SNAKES

Colubridae family



EXPERIENCE LEVEL
Varies



LIFE EXPECTANCY
15 years



ACTIVITY
Varies



HABITAT
Varies



DIET
Carnivore

ADULT SIZE: 1-6 feet

NATIVE TO: Colubridae is the largest family of snakes with about 2,000 species including corn snakes, rat snakes, kingsnakes, milk snakes, garter snakes, and hognose snakes. They can be found throughout the world in a variety of habitats on every continent except Antarctica.

GROUPING: Generally best to house snakes individually.

HABITAT: Enclosure should be at least as long as the snake and at least as wide as half the snake's length. Include at least two hiding spots, one on each end of the enclosure, where they can feel safe. Rocks, branches, and sticks can be added to provide environmental enrichment - ensure these items are secure so they cannot fall onto your snake.

BEDDING: Cypress reptile substrate and coconut husks/fiber are good choices for controlling humidity. Aspen can be added to decrease humidity if necessary. Avoid cedar, sand, and walnut.

HABITAT CARE: Spot clean daily. Clean their cage with a 5% bleach solution (¼ cup bleach in 1 gallon of water) and change out all bedding at least monthly.

LIGHTING: During the day, use a bright UVA bulb to simulate a sunny day; this will keep the enclosure's ambient temperature up and promote a healthy metabolism. Leave the light on for 12 hours a day. You may also need a ceramic heat emitter or nighttime reptile bulb to maintain the proper temperature at night.

TEMPERATURE: Provide a thermal gradient across the enclosure with a range from 75°-80° on the cool end to a basking area of 90°-95° on the warm end. At night, the temperature can safely drop to 70°-75°. Place a thermometer on both ends of the enclosure to monitor temperatures. An under tank heater can also be used to raise the temperature. Heat rocks are not recommended. Avoid placing the enclosure in direct sunlight and drafty areas due to excessive temperature changes.

HUMIDITY: Humidity is extremely important for snakes and varies depending on the snakes naturally preferred environment. Snakes from desert environments prefer drier air while snakes from tropical areas prefer more humid conditions. Research your particular species to ensure you provide the correct level of humidity. Ensure there is adequate air flow inside the enclosure. Placing water bowls directly under heat lights can help increase humidity where moving them away can help decrease humidity. Place a hygrometer inside the enclosure to accurately monitor humidity levels.

WATER: Fresh water must be available at all times. Use a heavy bowl that is large enough for your pet to submerge itself. Place the water bowl toward the cooler side of the enclosure unless you are trying to increase humidity. Clean and refill the water bowl daily or more often as necessary. To promote hydration, use a spray bottle to mist your snake and the inside of the enclosure once or twice a week.

DIET: Their diet should consist of live or frozen/thawed mice or rats. Never microwave rodents to thaw; instead, place them in the refrigerator overnight to thaw. The rodent should be approximately the same girth as that of the snake at the largest part of its body. You should offer prey to your snake once every 7 to 14 days; however, it is not uncommon for snakes to go weeks or even months without eating. Feed your snake in an enclosure other than the habitat.

GROOMING: Snakes regularly shed their skin. Never "help" remove the shedding skin from your snake as this is the equivalent of picking a scab. To facilitate the shed, mist a few times a week while it's shedding, add a moist hide box to the enclosure, or soak your snake in a shallow dish of warm water for a few minutes.

HANDLING & TEMPERAMENT: Some snakes are docile and seem to enjoy regular, gentle handling while others prefer to be left alone. Adapt your handling to your snake's needs and preferences. Avoid handling any snake for several hours, or longer, immediately after it has eaten.

EXERCISE: Any exercise snakes need can be attained by moving throughout their enclosure for thermoregulation. For enrichment, you can change out and/or rearrange the "furniture" in their enclosure from time to time. To prevent escapes, closely supervise your pet outside of its cage.

VETERINARY CARE: You may wish to schedule a check-up for your new pet. Consult your vet and keep their number handy in case of an emergency.

